

SACRED MUSICK,

SELECTED FOR THE USE OF

The First Church

IN

BOSTON.

8046.170

WITH

RUDIMENTS OF MUSICK

PREFIXED.

BOSTON:

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1815.

B. H. 315.179 ang, 2, 1882 Places catalogue before biroling

BUDIMENTS OF MUSICK.

mm

MUSICK is written on five lines, drawn over each other, and in the intermediate spaces, which together are called a Staff. If the notes ascend or descend beyond the staff, short lines are added, called Ledger-lines, thus,



The lines and spaces of the staff are named from the first seven letters of the alphabet, every eighth being a repetition of the same series. The situation of these letters on the staff is governed by certain characters called Clefs. The first, called the F Clef, placed on the fourth line, which is therefore called F, is used for the Base only. The second is the G Clef, placed on the second line and that line is called G. This clef properly belongs to the Treble part, or the principal air of the piece. The third, which is called the C Clef, is generally placed on the third line, and that line is called C. This clef is chiefly used for the Alto (or Contra Tenor.) The clef determines the situations of the other letters on the staff; thus,



There are but seven original sounds or tones, (every eighth being the same in nature as the first,) five of which are whole tones, and two are semitones. The semitones are found between B and C, and between E and F.

In singing, to the notes are applied the syllables, Mi, Faw, Sol, Law, in the following order, viz. Above the Mi are Faw, Sol, Law, Faw, Sol, Law; and below the Mi are Law, Soi, Faw, Law, Sol, Faw; after which the Mi returns, either ascending or descending.

When there are neither flats nor sharps placed at the beginning of a tune, the

Mi is on B.

If B be flat, Mi is on E.

If B and E be flat, Mi is on A.

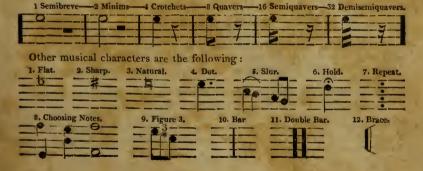
If B, E, and A be flat, Mi is on D.

If B, E, A, and D be flat, Mi is on G.

If F, C, and G be sharp, Mi is on G.

If F, C, G, and D be sharp, Mi is on D.

The notes are six in number, viz. the Semibreve, Minim, Crotchet, Quaver, Semiquaver, and Demisemiquaver; to each of these notes belongs a Rest, or note of silence of the same name and duration. The forms and proportions are as follows:



1. A Flat at the beginning of a tune, governs the mi; and set before a note. sinks its sound a semitone.

2. A Sharp at the beginning of a tune governs the mi; and set before a note

raises its sound a semitone.

3. The Natural counteracts a flat or sharp, restoring the note before which it is set, to its original sound.

4. A Dot after a note adds to it one half of its original length.

5. A Slur is a curve drawn over or under those notes which are to be sung to one syllable.

6. A Hold shows that the sound of the note may be continued indefinitely. 7. The Repeat shows what part of a tune is to be sung twice, and is placed

at the beginning and end of a strain to be repeated.

8. Choosing or double notes give the performer liberty to sing which he pleases.

and both may be sung at the same time.

9 The figure 3, over or under three notes, directs that they may be performed in the time of two of the same kind.

10. The Bar divides a tune into equal parts, according to its measure note.

11. The Double Bar, or one thick Bar, is used to distinguish the end of a strain, and to divide the lines of poetry.

12. The Brace connects those parts of a tune which move together.

The Appogiatura, or small notes, Shake, &c. are left to the explanation of teachers.

OF TIME.

THERE are three kinds of time, viz. Common, Triple, and Compound.

Common time has four marks or modes, and is measured by even numbers, as, 2, 4, 8, &c. The three first modes have a semibreve, or its equivalent, in a bar; and the fourth mode has but half that quantity. They are all accented on the first and third parts of the bar.

Third.

The first mode has four beats in a bar, two down and two up, and is performed in four seconds.

The second mode is beat as the first, but performed one fourth faster.

The third mode has two beats in a bar, one down and one up, and is performed in two seconds.

The fourth mode is beat as the third, but performed one fourth faster.

Triple time has three marks or modes, viz.

Second.

The first mode has three minims in a bar, each minim sounded in a second of time, and is performed with three beats to a bar, the two first with the hand down, and the last with it up.

The second mode has three crotchets in a bar, the time measured as in the

first mode, but performed one fourth faster.

The third mode has three quavers in a bar, the time measured as in the preceding modes, but performed one fourth faster than the second mode.

Compound time has two marks or modes, viz.

Second

The first mode contains six crotchets in a bar, three sung with the hand down and three with it up, in the time of two seconds.

The second mode has six quavers in a har, performed like the first mode, but

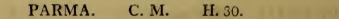
one fourth faster.

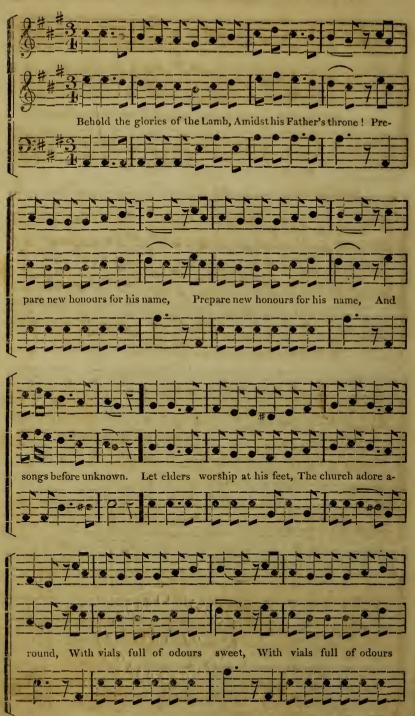
The performing of music quicker or slower, in the different modes, is regulated by directive terms, or by the judgement of the singer.

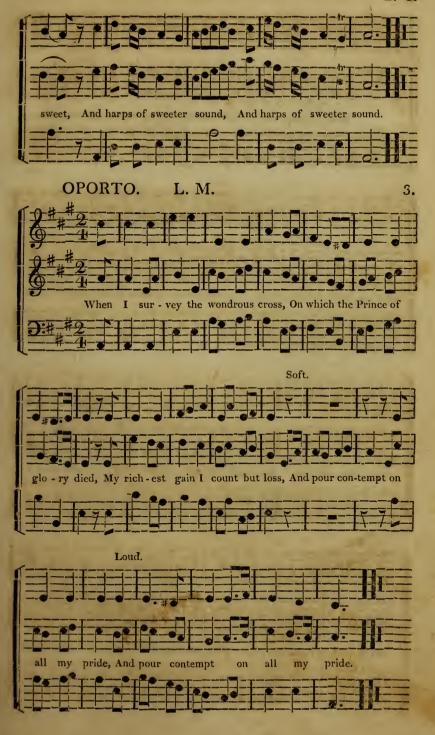
OF THE KEYS.

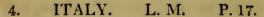
THERE are two Keys, the Major and the Minor. If the last note in the base (which is called the key note) is next above the mi, it is the major key; if next below the mi, it is the minor key,

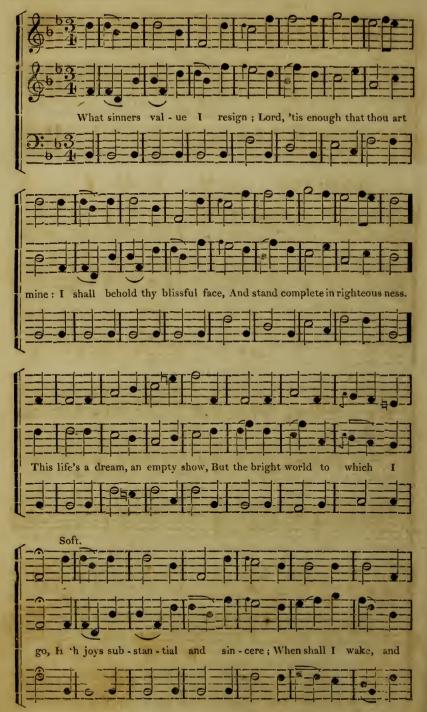


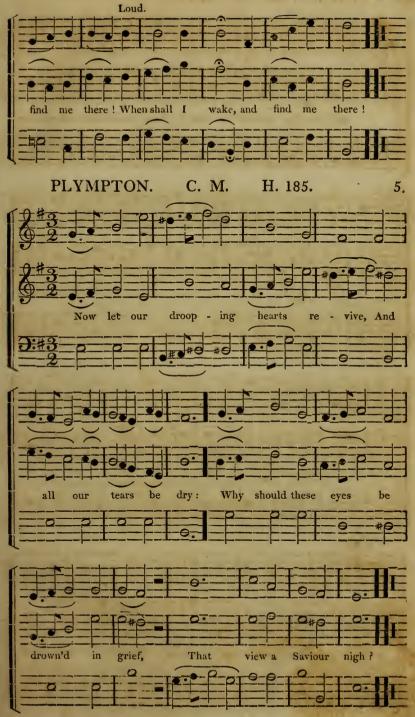




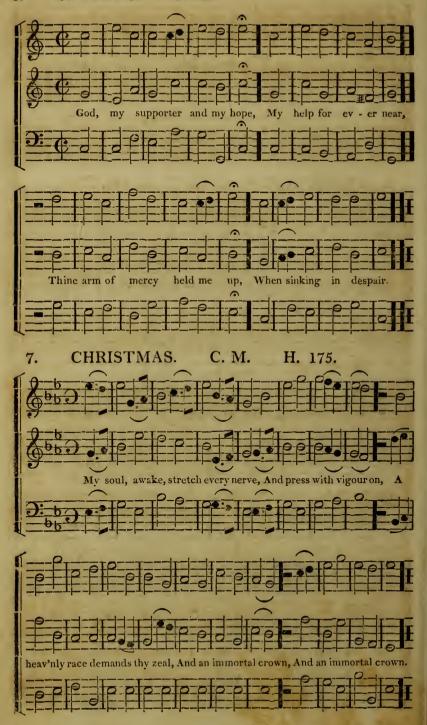


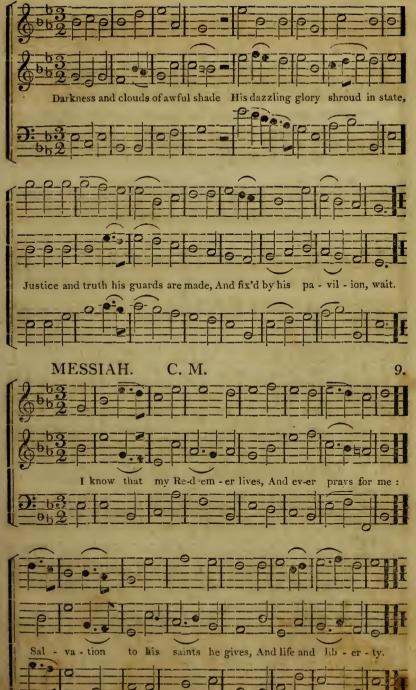






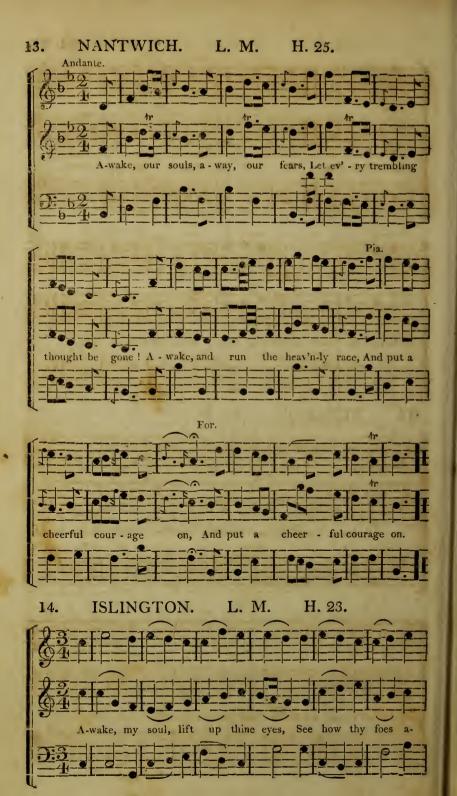
6. St. ANN'S. C. M.



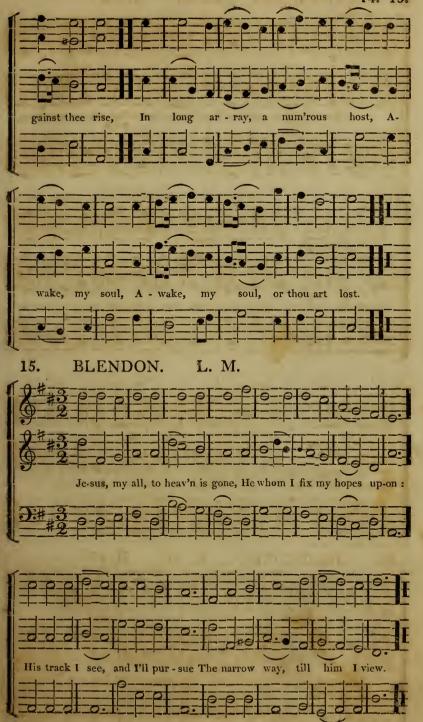






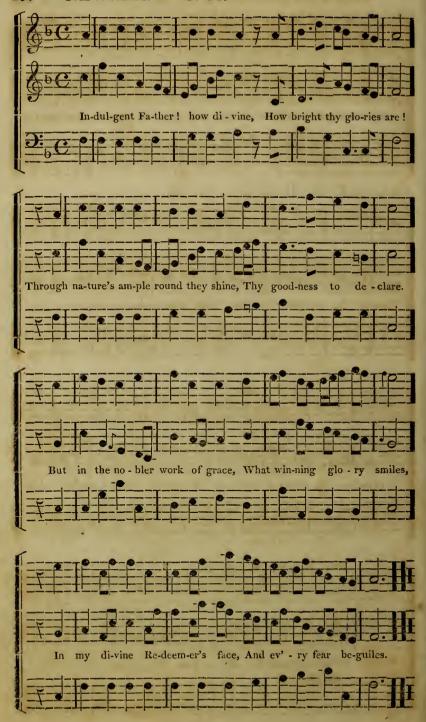




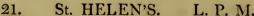






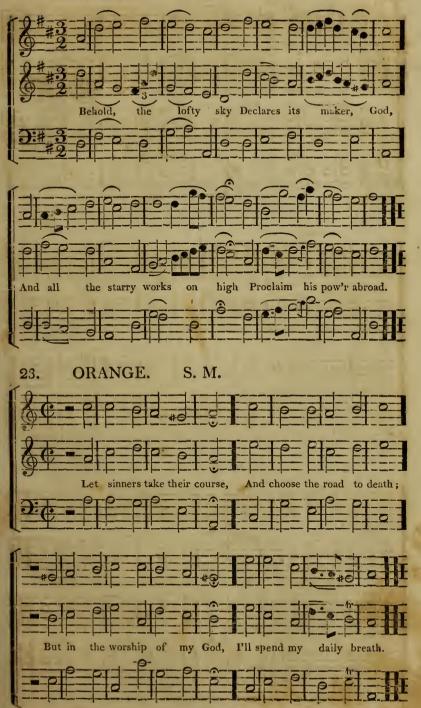






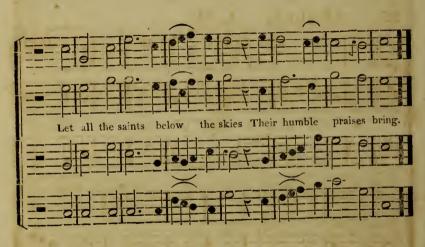




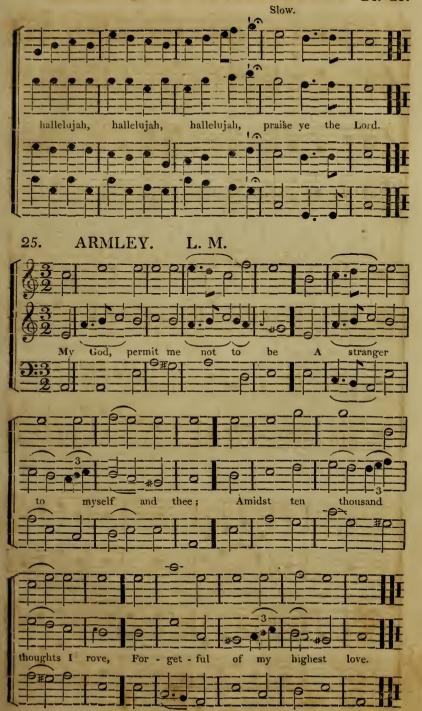


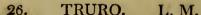


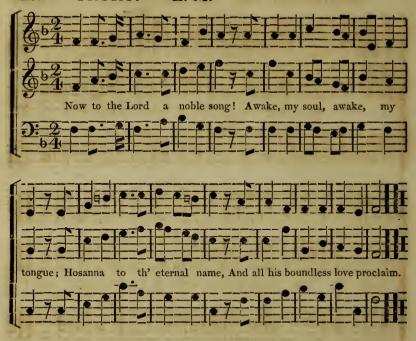








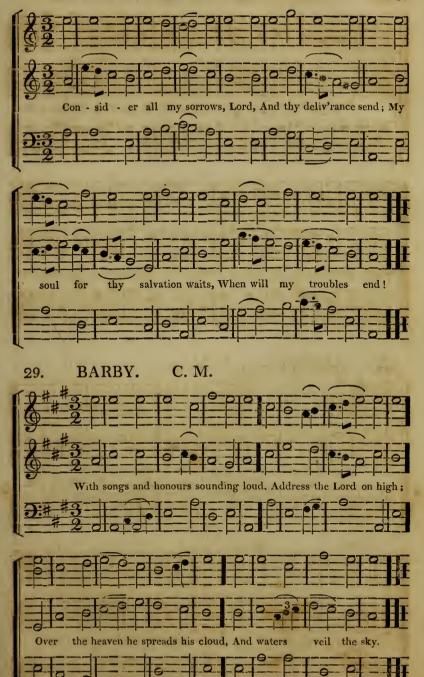


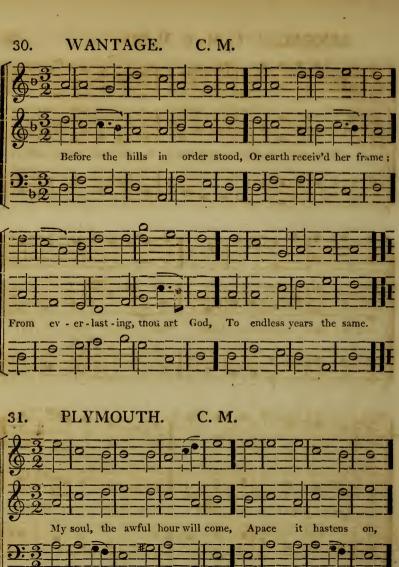


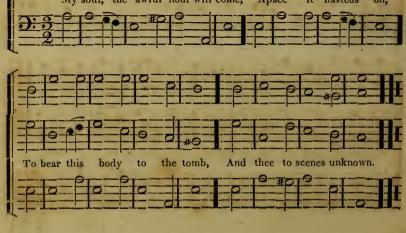
27. ABRIDGE. C. M.

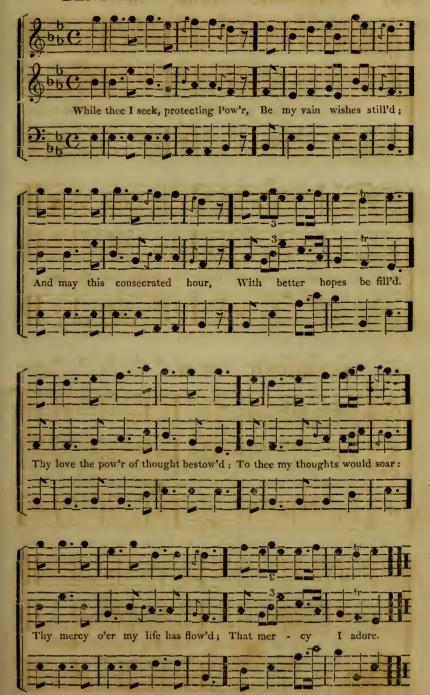




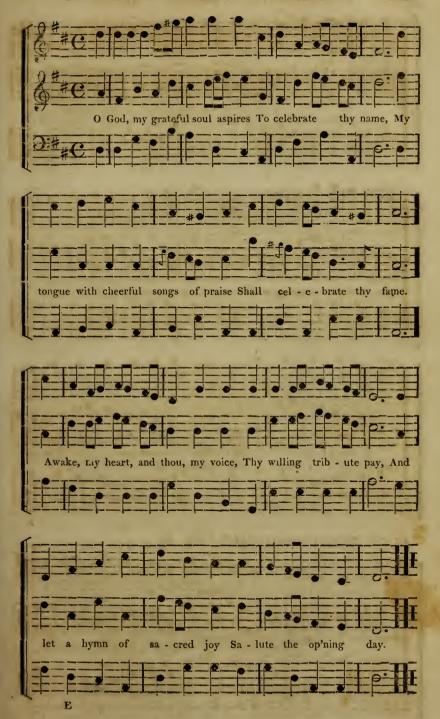


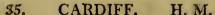


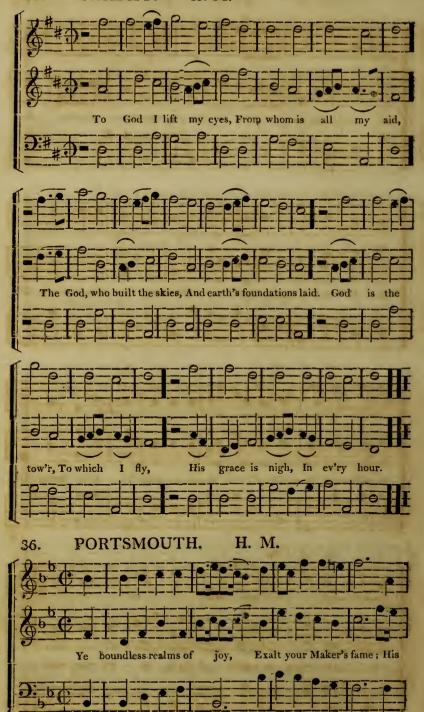


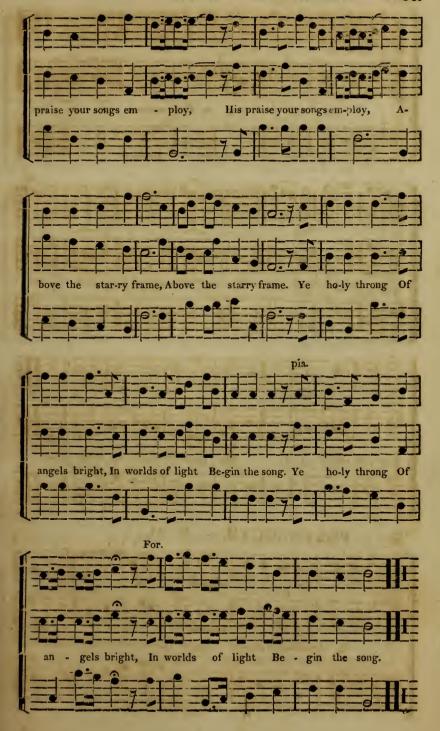


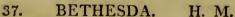


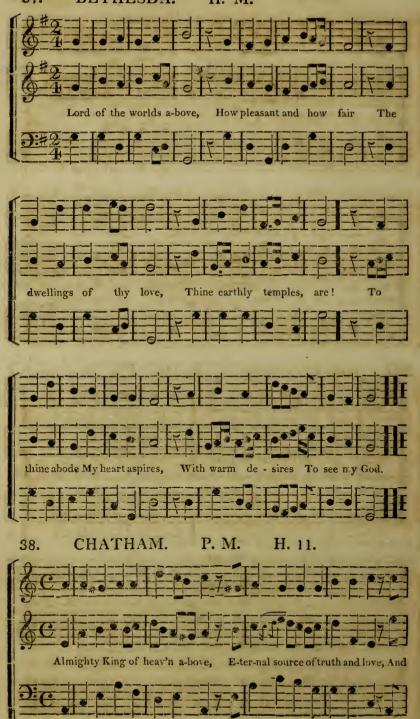


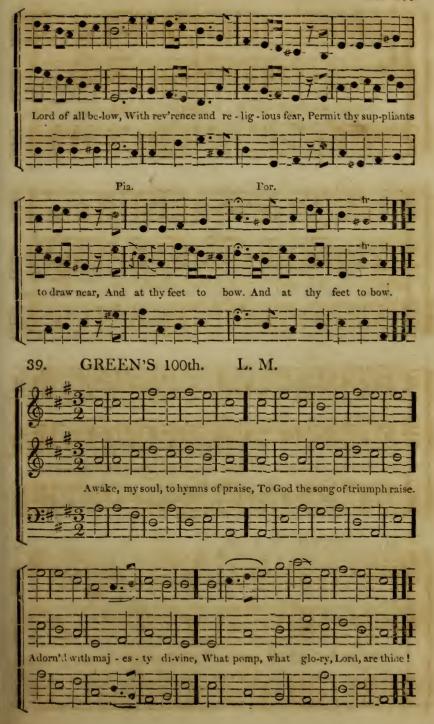




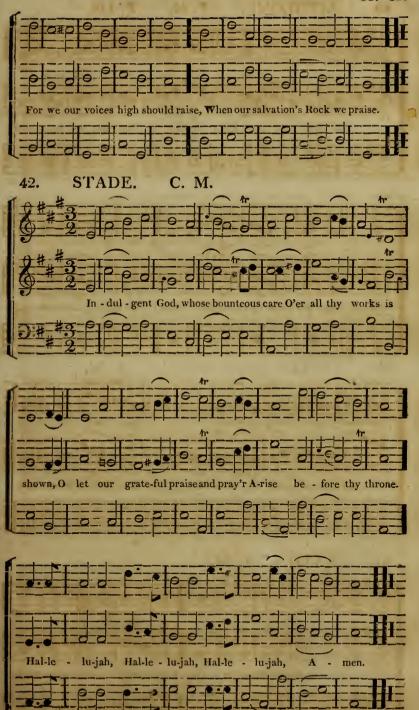


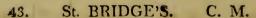


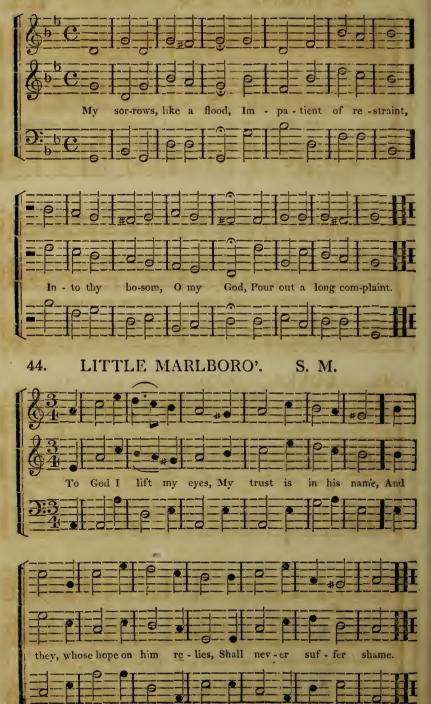


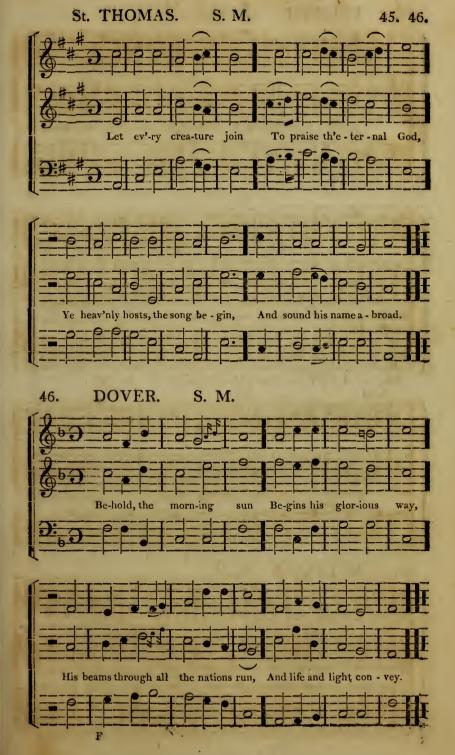


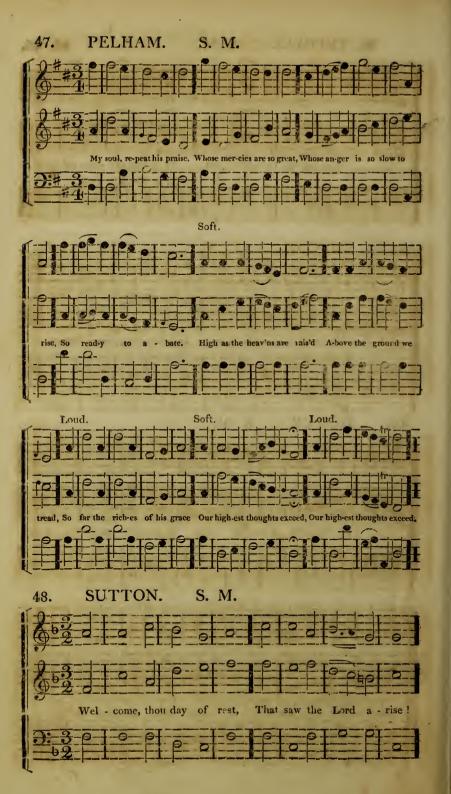




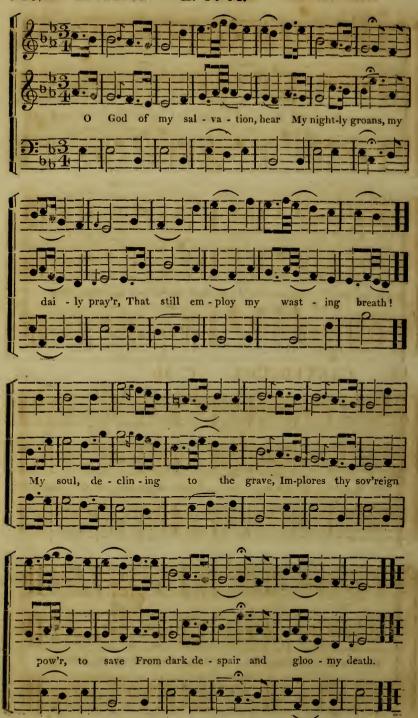




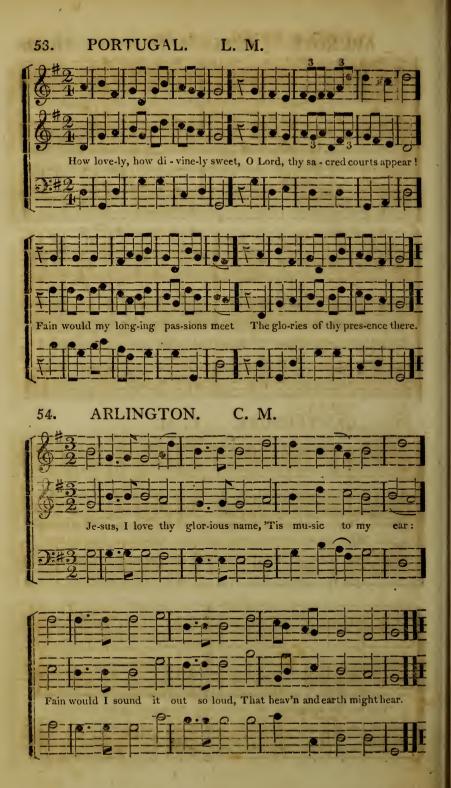


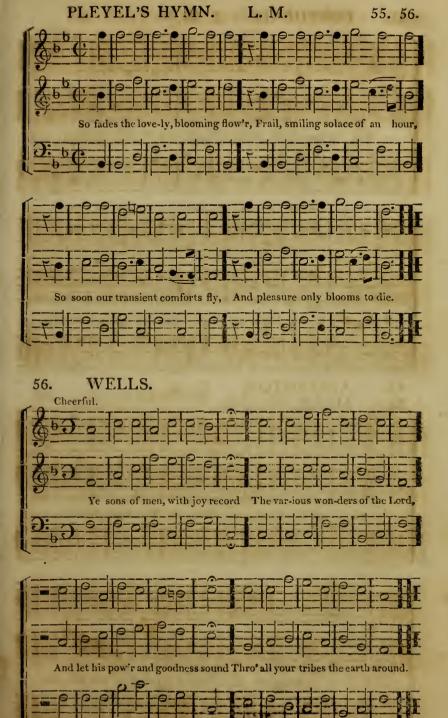


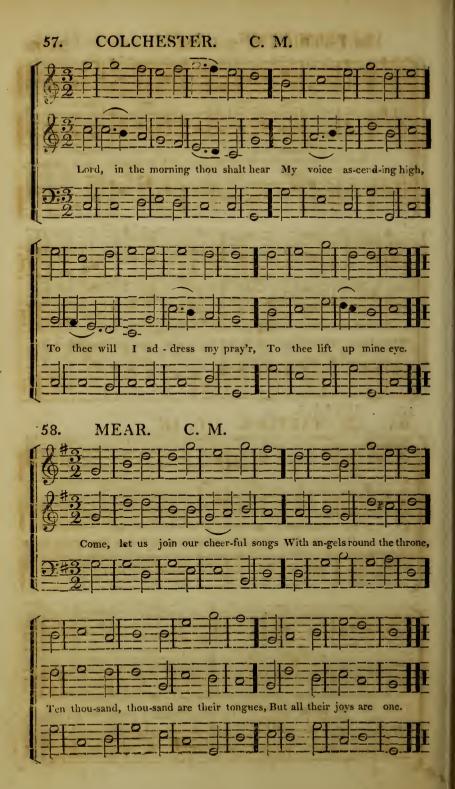


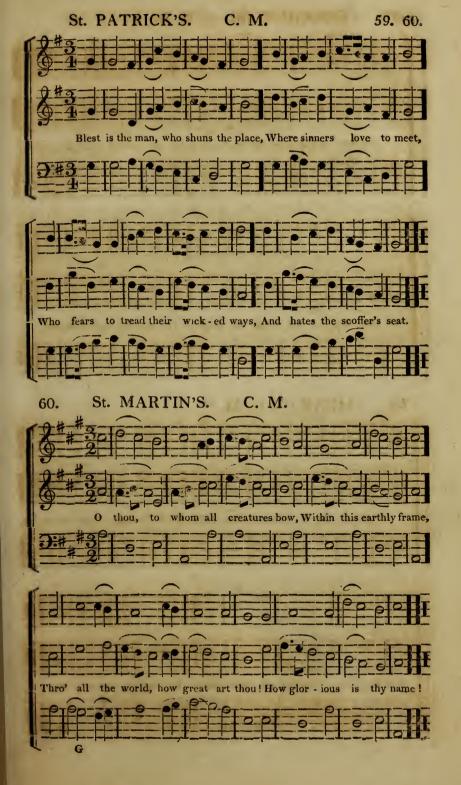


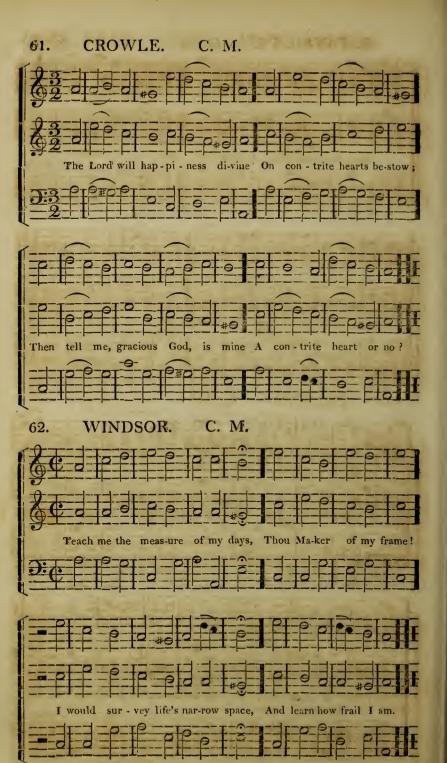


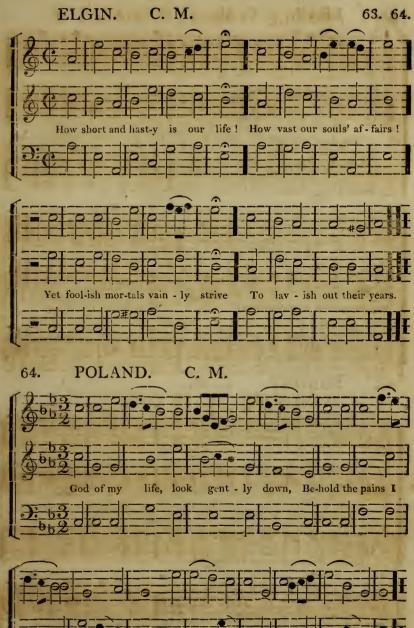


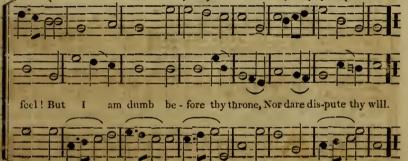






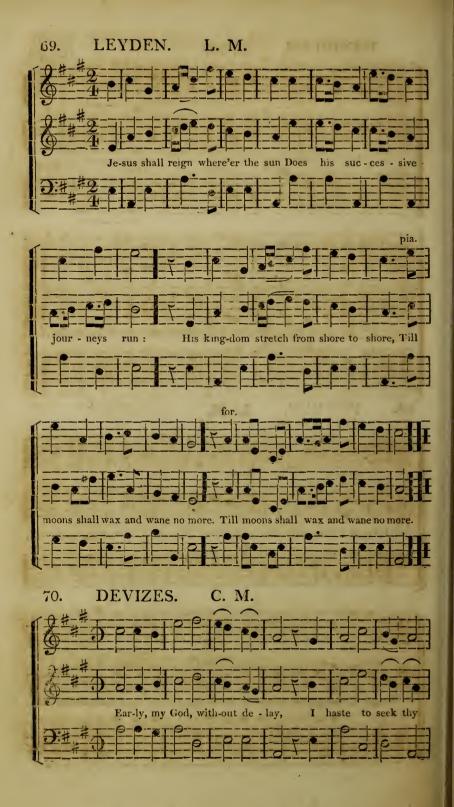




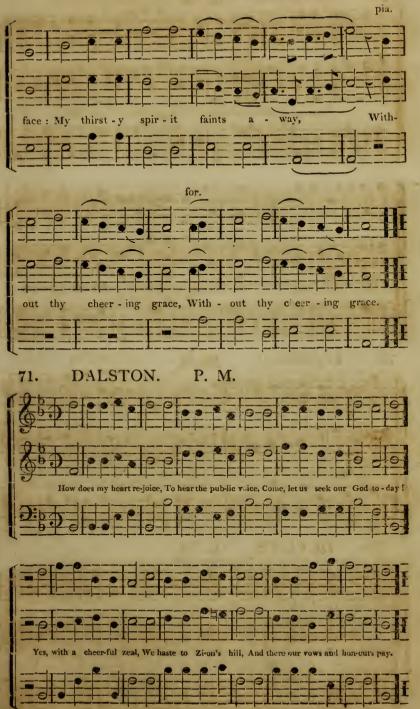


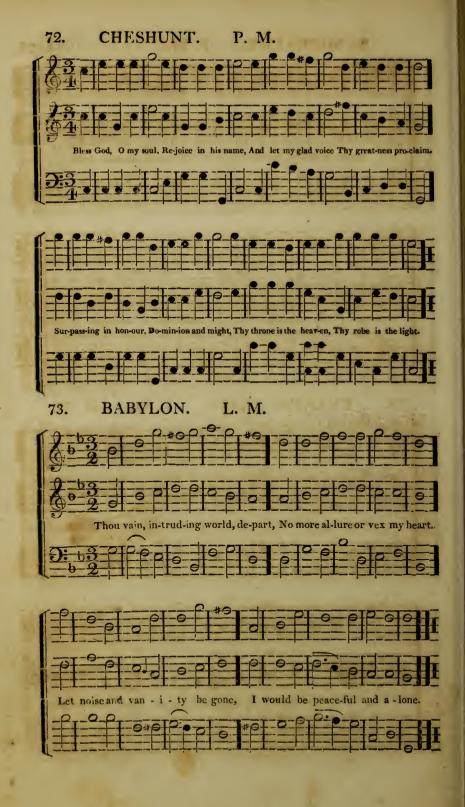


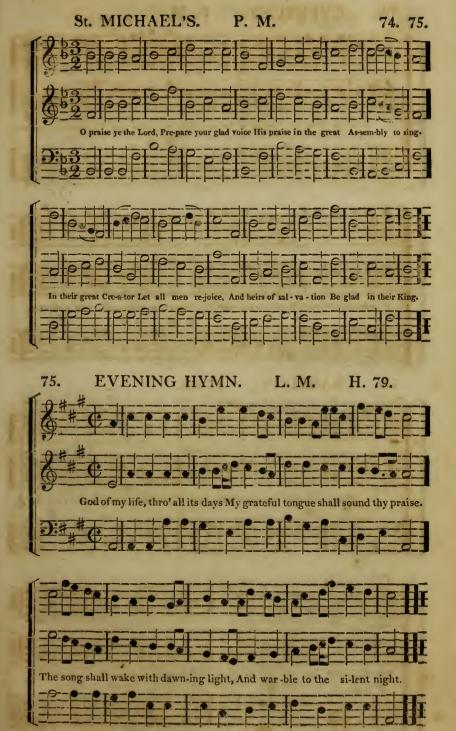


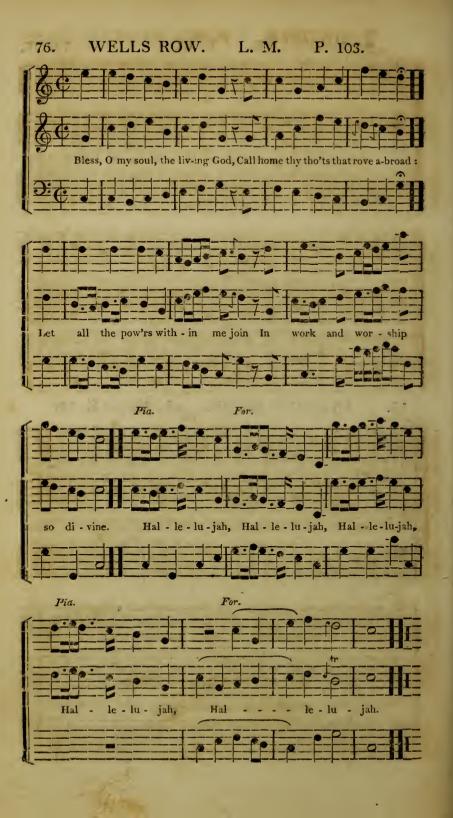


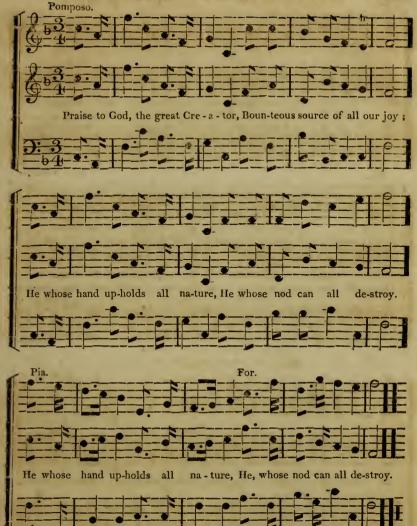




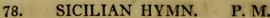








- 2 Saints, with pious zeal attending, Now the grateful tribute raise; Solemn songs to heav'n ascending, Join the universal praise.
- 3 Every secret fault confessing,
 Deeds unrighteous, thought of sin,
 Seize, O seize the proffer'd blessing,
 Grace from God, and peace within.
- 4 Heart and voice with rapture swelling, Still the song of glory raise; On the theme immortal dwelling, Join the universal praise.





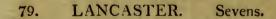


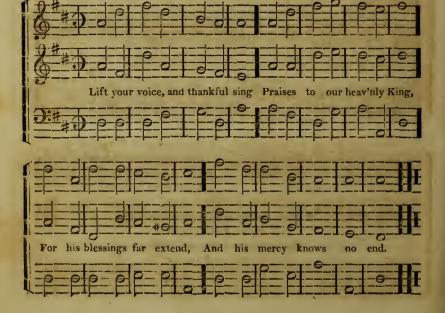
Thanks we give and adoration,

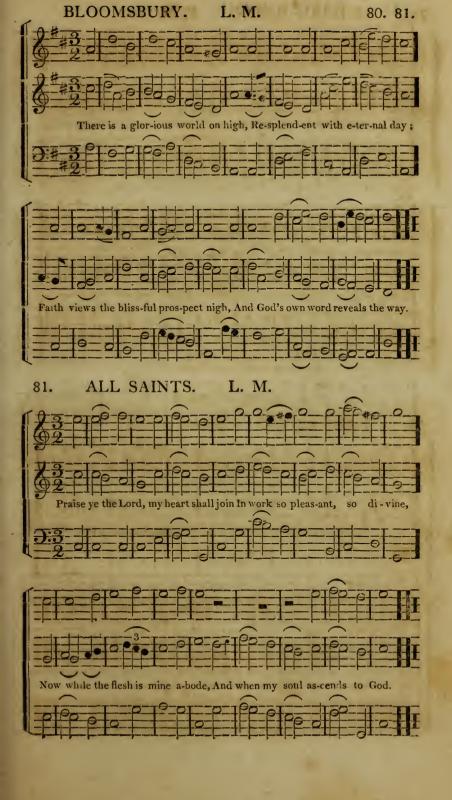
For thy gospel's joyful sound;

May the fruits of thy salvation

In our hearts and lives abound.



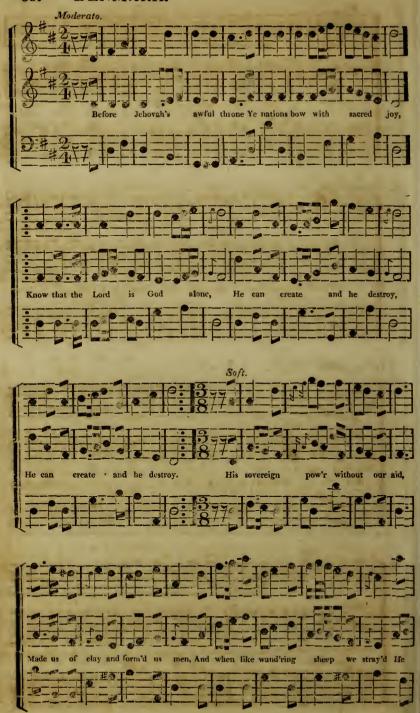




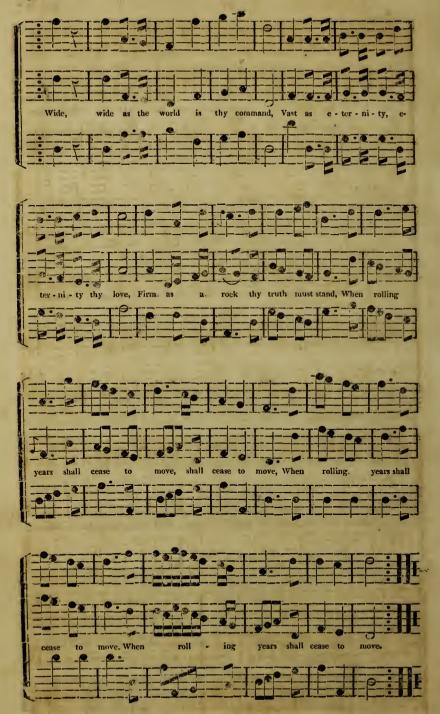


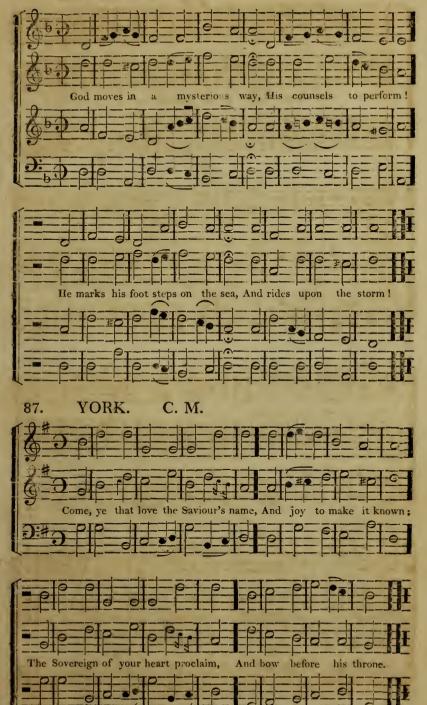


85. DENMARK.

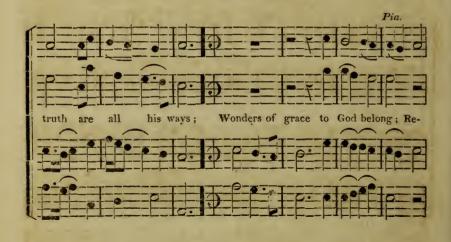






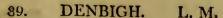


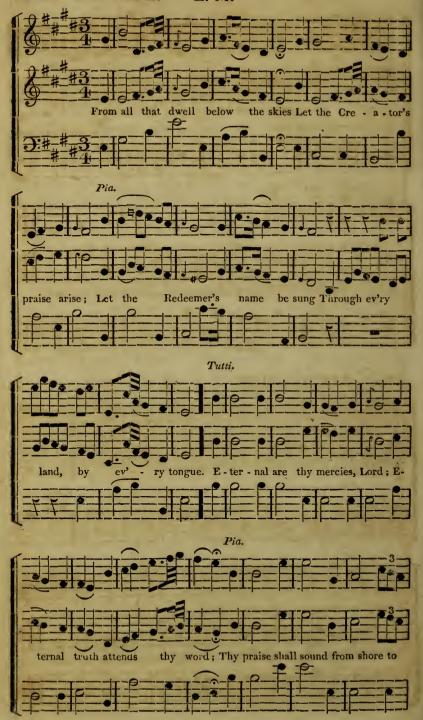


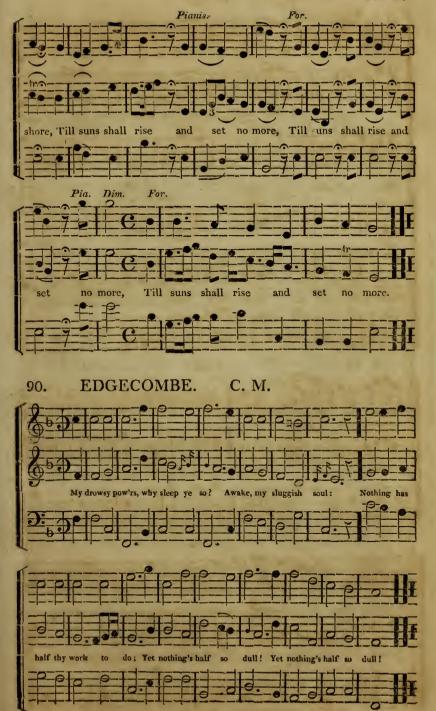










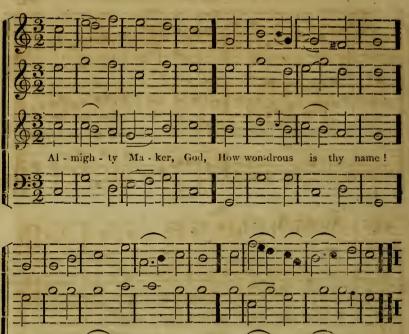


91. KEENE. C. M.





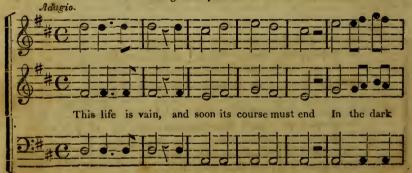


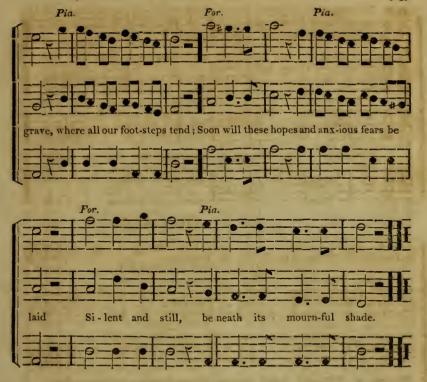


dif - fus'd a-broad, Through-out cre- - a - tion's frame! Thy glo-ries how

FUNERAL DIRGE. 94.

Adapted from HANDEL'S Dead March in the Oratorio of SAUL, by HANS GRAM. Original Hymn.





П.

Life's thorny path is thickly spread with death; Weak is our strength, and fleeting is our breath; Children of guilt—for guilt our hearts must mourn; Form'd of the dust—to dust we must return.

Ш

But see! from Heav'n what radiant form appears! Our Saviour comes! away, these gloomy fears! At his approach the graves give up their dead; Death's fearful shades are all for ever fled.

IV.

Blest Son or Gon! we gladly hail the light, That shines from thee o'er Death's uncertain night; Whose heav'nly beams dispel the cheerless gloom, And gild with joy the darkness of the tomb.

V

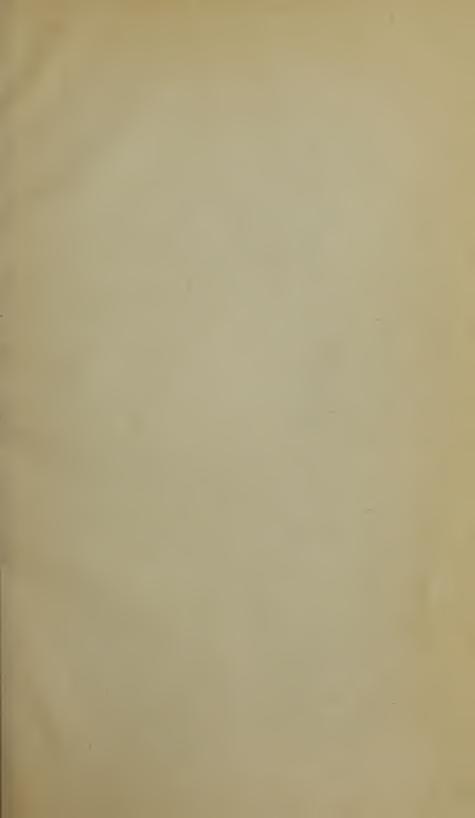
In humble hope to earth these frames we trust; God's guardian care shall watch their sleeping dust, Till, cloth'd in life, immortal life, they rise To brighter hopes and bliss beyond the skies.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

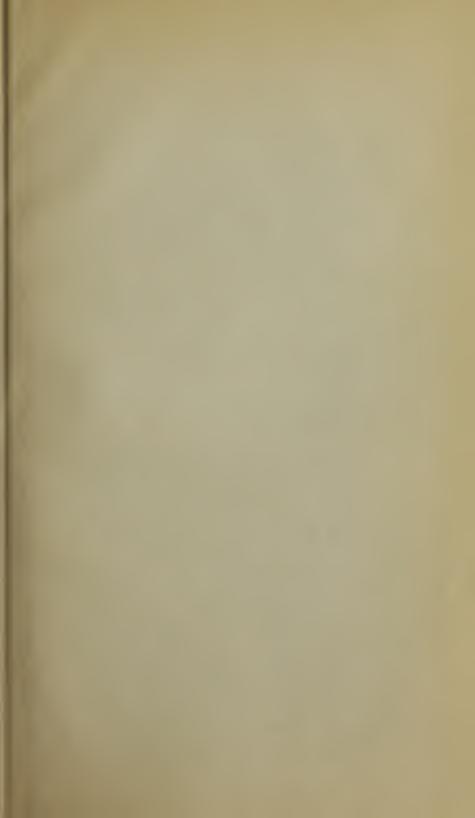
The hages in this book are so numbered as to correspond with the numerical order of the tunes, and the figures in the index direct to the tune, without reference to the page.

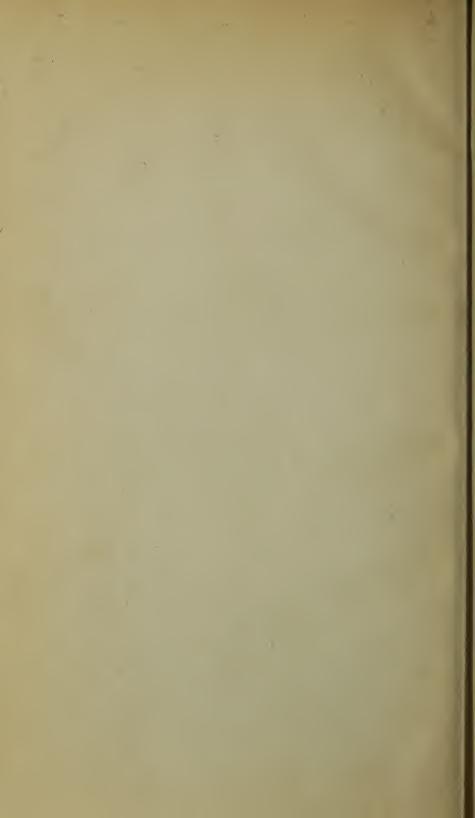
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Bloomsbury, Stanley.	LM.	80	Old Hundred, Luther. LM	
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Buckingham, Williams's Coll.	CM.	28	Peckham, SM	
			Pelham, Giardini. SM	
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Dresden, Har. Sacra. 6 e		17	Sutton, SM	
Dresden, Mar. Sacra.	5	~	St. Ann's, Dr. Croft. CM	
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Italy, Sacchini.	LM.	4	Wells Row, Rippon. LM	
,			Windham, Read. LM	
Keene, Dr. Arnold.	LM.	91	Windsor, Ravenscroft. CM	
	15	00	Work T Miles	07
Lambeth, Worgan. 8s. pec		33	York, J. Milton. CM	. 87
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Leeds, Dr. Madan.	LM.	16	Zion, Dr. Madan. 6, 6, 8	. 03
Leyden, Costellow.	LM.	69	The second secon	
			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	

The Treble, or principal melody, (which is to be sung by female voices, and by the congregation generally) in the preceding collection is uniformly placed next above the Base.









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